Ausr-I from the North. Our thunder from the South, Shall rain their drift of bullets on this town. Bast—O prudent discipline! From North to South,
Austria and France shoot in each other's

Such is the exact position of the present Congres of the United States, in respect to the factions which divide it, and in their combined relation to the country, and its honest and patriotic Chief Magistrate.

The interests of the nation and of the Executive

Administration of the Government are targets against which the valiant parties in Congress direct the fire of their armament, and so bent on being revenged on

trimente Republica caperet. In the pursuance of this high and responsible duty, he is guided by the chart of the public liberties, under which we live and move and have our political being. He is entrusted with the delicate power, also, of seeing that the laws of the Union shall be executed, and in order to enable him to discharge that important duty properly, the ne-cessary and co-efficient power of originating appoint-ments to all executive officers in the government vest-

ed in him by the Constitution.

The present Congress is divided into two factions, the National Bank Whigs and the Sub-Treasury Locofocos. The former is in a large majority in both Houses. The President does not agree with either of these parties upon the subject of currency and the keeping of the public revenue; but because he does not, they have each turned their artillery against him, one from the North, one from the South, and both from the West. The administration of the Executive portion of the Government, they are both the sworn enemies of, and to reach the President, they have united their energies and power, trampling on the Constitu-tion, on the laws of the Union, on all the common rules that regulate men's intercourse with each other, and on the national honor, itself, both at home and abroad. The ordinary expenses of the Government, as graduated by law, they will not allow. They will not a trust dollar of the public moneys to the President, to be disbursed under the title of "contingent expenses."

They have, contrary to express laws, and without rescaling them, gut down the expenses of the National pealing them, cut down the expenses of the National Judiciary from \$475,000 to \$375,000. They have destroyed the utility of an immense public property in the Mints, by refusing to allow the ordinary expenses incident upon their working for the benefit of the public. They have cheapened the nation in the eyes public. They have cheapened the nation in the eyes of foreign powers, by cutting down and striking out items for the sustainment of our diplomatic relations abroad. They have denied to the President the constitutional right to select agents for assisting him in the administration of public affairs, unless those officers hold the opinions of either the majority or mi-nority in the Senate. They have, by force, invaded the Executive department of the Government, and ordered the officer appointed by the President, and responsible to him alone, to surrender a report of his labors to a Comm ttee of the House of Representa-They have refused to vote the necessary suppermitted the public creditor to go away They have thrown embarrassments in the President's way, while engaged in delicate and difficult negotiations with foreign powers. They have poured out upon the head of the Chief Magistrate, on all occasions, the most bitter and violent abuse— instituted by going back to the chaos of society? We abuse that would be more fitting for the mouth of St. Giles' blackguards than members of the American Congress. They have mutitated the appropriation bill in such a shameful manner, that provision has not been made for the payment of one third of the public servants whose salaries are fixed by law. In view of these facts, and of the determined opposi-

least, by these two factions, what, we ask, is the duty of the People's President? It is plain, and thank God, he has the nerve to pur-It is plain, and thank crod, he has the herve to pursue it, arduous and responsible as it is.

It is his duty to see, that Congress shall appropriate the requisite funds for the payment of the public servants, and if the Appropriation Bill comes to him in the mutilated shape in which our news from Washington on the 30th ultimo, announced it to be, he is bound by the Constitution and the requirements of law, to return it to Congress to be completed And, he will do it, let the factious groan and grieve as they

It is his duty to select such persons to assist him in the administration of public affairs, as shall be qualified for the trust intended to be given to them, and as shall believe the policy of the President to be just and grounds, he is called upon, in vindication of his own course, to continue to re-appoint them, until they are confirmed. Such a course is absolutely demanded by the exigencies of the moment. He must, and he will rescue the constituency of the country, from the unmerited insult which the rejection of suck a man as Tyson, has inflicted upon the nation.

It is the paramount duty of the President to return

to Congress every bill which may be passed through hasty legislation, or a desire to impede the regular ac-tion of the Executive. Mr. Tyler has slain the many headed hydra of a National Bank, and he is now called upon, to put to death the monster of party. He can do it-he will do it.

Let him throw around the interests of the country, the Constitution and the Laws, the shield of his pow er; let him stand up and bid defiance to the mad and furious partisans who are setting upon him in Congress; let him use to them the language of Canute, and point to them the Constitution and the Laws; let him appeal to the people for support in the direful war which the politicans are waging against him; let him see that the Republic receive no further harm from the violence of the belligerents by interposing his power to the utmost; let him -flout the kings

of party caucus, and all will yet be well. The National Bank and Sub-Treasury partisans are sure to destroy each other, and the benefit of all parties, the great and glorious mass will rally around the patriotic defender of the Constitution, honest and brave John Tyler, and new men will be sent up to the next Congress, to stand by the Chief Magistrate, and pass a law to organize that most excellent and useful of all measures of policy, the dollar for dollar Ex-

chequer.
Huzza, then, for speedy destruction of the National Bank and Sub-Treasury men! Let every honest man urge them on, -from North to South

Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT. Office of Bicknell,s Reporter.

76 south 3d st. Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, 100's letter A. pay bearer, variously dated, and signed Benj. P. Smith, Cash., J. Dundas, Pres. The name of the Cashier lithographed and tolerably well imitated. That of the President not so well done. Engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York. The words "State of Pennsy'a" over the name of the Bank, and "Philad'a" before the date darker than the other parts of the note. A little care will suffice in the slightest particular. The spurious bills have for a vignette a large figure of Mercury holding in one hand a horn of plenty, &c., vessels in the distance. Between the officer's names at the bottom of the bill is the figure of a man with a sickle and sheaf of wheat. On the right margin the denomina
"We doubt not that such a glorious movement."

"We doubt not that such a glorious movement." sheaf of wheat. On the right margin the denomination, in two places, with train of rail road cars between them. On left end the amount of the note. The ultra leaders would doubtless growl, and bark, and bite, "for God has made them so," but their resting on a box with an eagle at her feet. The word Philadelphia before the date is engraved in full. On right end medallion head of William Penn; and on left end, head of Walter Raleigh. Engravance of the proper."

"We doubt not that such a glorious movement would be favorably responded to by the country.—
The ultra leaders would doubtless growl, and bark, and bite, "for God has made them so," but their vengeful throes would be impotent. Parties would be independent of them. The people would truly be "disentified," The country would revive and proper." sheaf of wheat. On the right margin the denominaed by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Eve. Post.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1842. In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported, and a committee of five was appointed to inquire of the Secretary of War, the causes of the re-moval of Mr. Sylvester, a clerk in the Pension Office. Various stories are in circulation in relation to this re-moval, but which of them is true, it is difficult to de-"white Charifes" is the mover of this resolution, and while his hand is in, why will be not include the hundreds of honest men whom Mr. Ewing removed, not dreds of honest men whom Mr. Ewing removed, not for slandering any member of the Cabinet, but simply for exercising the elective franchise. I pretend not to say what Mr. Sylvester has said or done, to cause his removal, but I am free to say, that if he made use of Whiggery, and this hypocrite in religion and knave say what Mr. Sylvester has said or done, to cause hits removal, but I am free to say, that if he made use of the language ascribed to him, he is bound either to sustain his charges, or to be branded as a calum this charges, or to be branded as a calum the control of the contr

## REFORM BY REVOLUTION.

We have been accustomed to place great confi-dence in the institutions of liberty. We have seen our own State and National Constitutions pass through our own State and National Constitutions pass through some fiery trials, and come out rather seasoned and strengthened than burned. We have always found that although parties might from an always found strengthened than burned. We have always found that although parties might rage and rave, yet when the contest was about to put in jeopardy the lives of our citizens or the stability of our institutions, the good sense and good feeling of the sober part of the community have always come f rward to calm the agitation. But amid all the conflicts of opinion in our country, we have never seen any thing more strange, more dangerous, or more utterly anti-American, than some movements in our city in sympathy with the revolutionists of Rhode Island In sympathy with the revolutions of knode stand. The question in Rhode Island is not, whether the right of suffrage shall be extended or not. It is agreed on all hands, that it should be. The existing government of Rhode Island have already proposed a Constitution extending the right of suffrage to the Were the result confined to the destruction of these opposing juntas, the country might be highly edified in folding its arms and looking quietly on, even tho the people did "pay the piper," but as the best interests of the Union are exposed to their murderous fire, it becomes a subject of serious consideration how much exposure may be avoided.

The President is the immediate representative of the whole people of the United States, and it is his duty, as it was that of the ancient Roman consuls, to see that "the republic receive no harm," ne quiid detrimente Republica caperet. In the pursuance of this sympathies, as men oppressed, who have no remedy but in revolution. The question is not therefore, at all, whether the right of suffrage shall be extended to all the citizens of Rhode Island, but whether it shall all the citizens of Knode Island, but whether it shall be secured by reform or by a revolution. The Dorr party refuse to take what they demand, when it is freely offered in a peaceful manner, but insist on taking the same thing sword in hand. We should like to ask Mr. Stephen Allen, Mr. Aaron Vanderpoel, Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, and other such like gentlemen, who are sustdining this imaginary Governor at the point of the bayonet, which of the two ways of accomplishing the end desired is most judicious, most manly, most American, most Christian? These gentlemen not only refuse all recognition of the Government of Rhode Island, but the Government of the U. States. The Federal Constitution requires the National Government to suppress insurrection and sustain the Go-vernments of the several States, if need be. If the insurrection in Rhode Island proceeds to vi-olent measures, the President will have no alter-

native. He cannot investigate the controversy be-tween the parties. The Government, in fact, he is bound to support. Yet this interference of the con-stituted authorities of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, is called a foreign interference, as if it had come from France or Tur key; and to be repelled by other foreign forces from our city. The gentlemen neither recognise a government in Rhode Island, nor in the United States. They set up the will of the people as the supreme and only government, just as if society were in its origi-nal elements, and now for the first time to be brought into form and order. But is not the existence of a go-vernment in Rhode Island and at Washington a fact of some importance in the case? We have a great of some importance in the case? We have a great machinery of government, which we have found capa-ble of working out all the reforms which the advance-ment of public opinion has dictated. Is this fact to be entirely overlooked, and every movement of the popu-lar will to proceed upon radical principles? There have been a great many cases in which the will of th majority has been for a while suppressed, and yet so far, the people have not resorted to revolution as a remedy. President Pyler holds his place, it may remedy. President Pyler holds his place, it may be, with the approbation of only a minority of the people of the country. What, then! Shall we have a revolution, and put him out of office, sword in hand? Or suppose, in counting up the aggregate of votes, it should appear that a minority of the whole number had elected the majority of our Common Council. say no; and we say no to all the disorganizing and chaotic doctrines which have been set up in reference to the Rhode Island affair. Our firesides, our properto the Rhode Island affair. ty, and our lives, would be utterly insecure, if the fact of an existing government is not to be recognized as the fact by which all reforms are to be attained. Least of all in the case of Rhode Island, is there any excuse for setting up doctrines so dangerous; for as we have said, the existing government is ready to grant, and has already tendered, all that is demanded. There may be some gentlemen who think little Rhode Island a pony which they could ride all the way to Washington. Reasoning would of course not reach their understandings. But such men as Mr. Allen, are known not to be governed by motives of this sort. We ask all such men respectfully, to consider well whether they may not be unsettling the principles upon which their own dwellings stand, and which are ential to the security of society? From all we can learn, the Dorr party numbers in its ranks but a small portion of the cool wisdom of little Rhode Island, and is daily numbering less. Yet there are certainly some men of worth who still attach themselves to that par-ty. It is not strange that they should insist on the ex-tension of suffrage, but we do not understand how pashall believe the policy of the President to be just and proper, and if the Senate rejects them upon political triots and wise men and Christians can prefer to gain ord that which they The principles involved in the controversy are important to us all. We are are all in one ship, and if a part of the crew scuttle her, they will go to the bot-

tom just as certainly as the rest. Next to the effrontery of the Rhode Island usurpation, which bids defiance to the government of that State, is the effrontery of the sympathisers in this city, who bid defiance to the Government of the nation. Because the National Government is disposed to obey the Constitution, which requires it, on applica-tion to the Legislature of any State or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) to protect such State from domestic violence, therefore the sympathisers propose sending an armed force to prevent the required protection from being afforded! No wonder there should be sympathy between men so entirely agreed in trampling upon the governments under which they live.

From the Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Patriot Capt. Tyler has at length opened his eyes to his own interest; he has become sensible that have been feasting on government pap since he came into power, pay no regard to the instructions contained in the "circular," admonishing them to beware how they interfered in the political contests of the day. We know, that in Michigan they are as active in the me the days of coon skins and hard cider. Even in our little village, the government office holders enter into party politics with as much spirit as hired menials. There is no question but that there is a strong Tyler and the court in the days of coon skins and hard cider. Even in our little village, the government office holders enter into party politics with as much spirit as hired menials. party, a party not to be despised, in Michigan—but they are disheartened. They are headed in every move to sustain the administration by the Clay Whi office holders—who are fed from the public crib, and who can afford to spend their time, which should be devoted to the public service, and their money in electioneering excursions, concocting and executing plans for the benefit of lord Ashland. The following is from the Madisonian:

"It is taken for granted that the republican admi nistration can never expect any mercy from either the Clay Whigs or the Locofocos, and that the officers of the Government are in a great measure in possession of the partisan leaders of these factions. We argue, thence, that inasmuch as the moderate Whigs and Democrats love their country more than party, and the other parts of the note. A little care will suffice both very generally approve the measures of the administration, they will not be likely to sympathise in the slightest particular. The spurious bills have

Indeed, we know many substantial, good men, who would give the administration a hearty support, if the President would but act with energy in reference

the President would but act with energy in reference to the efforts of partisan office-holders and carry out the doctrines promulgated in the 'circular.' "The march of justice must not stop or falter."

We have supposed that the Administration was perfectly contented, and rather encouraged, than otherwise, the doings of the Clay Whigs who live upon its bounty. We find them openly and insidiously working for Clay; they make religion and temperance subservient to their wishes. A high functionary of the General Government, who is also high in office in a Washingtonian temperance society in is there to encourage the friends of the Administra-

spamel-like, fawn upon their oppressors. We say, let the Administration do its duty, and it will not want for friends among the people. As matters now stand, no man, however fond he may be of political warfare, will spend his time and waste his efforts in the cause, while those whom he would support give all the vantage ground to the enemy—support vice and trample upon virtue. and trample upon virtue.



RHODE ISLAND REBELLION AT AN

The following account is extracted from papers received by last night's mail. Private letters confirm the accounts and go somewhat more into particulars. We congratulate the country on the happy termination of this affair, which threatened to involve consequences of the greatest moment.

Very important from Rhode Island—Rebellion proba-bly put down without bloodshed.—We give the follow-ing intelligence from the Providence Journal Extra, with greater gratification than often falls to our lot as public journalists. The true men of Rhode Island have acted as became the sons of such an ancestry.— They have prostrated rebellion upon its first actual ach and driven disorganization into the ditch, and that too by their own unassisted strength and firmness. Not a United States soldier has been employed. Well may Rhode Island be proud of her gallant Governor, and the bold spirits that surrounded him in the hour of direct difficulty! The noble little State has earned immortal honor for herself, and per-formed a service for the whole country which should live in grateful recollection to all time. If this rebel-lion had been permitted to succeed, the consequence lion had been permitted to succeed, the consequences to republican government would have been frightful indeed. Dorr has decamped in hot haste, and according to the Chronicle, as hot y pursued by the friends of Government. If he did not throw his sword unto Lopez pond on his way to Woonsocket, its generous New York donor may possibly get it again. Now is the time for true sympathy, and his friends ought by all means to meet in the Park this afternoon and expression.

> Wednesday, P. M., May 18. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

We have passed through the most fearful and critical day that ever dawned upon this State; and when we consider the hostile array, the excited feeling, and the full preparation, it seems almost miraculous that it has passed without bloodshed. The firmness that it has passed without bloodshed. The firmness prudence, and caution of the government cannot be too highly commended; and the prompt and efficient manner in which the citizens have responded to the commander in chief, is entitled to equal praise. We go back beyond our postscript yesterday, and give as clear an account of the whole proceedings as we can

Last evening, several of Mr. Dorr's near relative called at his quarters and endeavored to convince him of the utter impossibility of success in his mad design, and urged upon him, by every consideration which ever moved mortal man, to desist from a conflict which could only end in the effusion of blood and his own destruction. A number of the members of his legislature were present, and joined in the entreaty, and to their credit it should be said, his chief counsellors added their unanimous opinion against a forcible movement. He refused to listen to any thing; and when those who had called upon him left the scent his own party friends also went and left the room, his own party friends also went and left him for the moment alone, as a token of their disapprobation. He was a second time visited by the same near relatives, and again urged to listen to rea-

The signal gun was fired at midnight; the force, accompanied by Dorr in person, moved down Love lane through Olneyville, and came up on the northeast side of the arsenal. They brought six fieldpieces and took up a position in a small grove, within long musket shot of the arsenal. They afterwards approached even nearer; their position was selected approached even nearer; their position was selected with singular imprudence; it was completely within range of grape and canister, and had they fired a single gun, the return from the arsenal would have been tremendous—murderous. Not half their force would ever have left the field; their force was variously estimated at from two to four hundred.

A flag of truce was then sent to the arsenal, and

possession demanded on the part of Col. Wheeler and in the name of Governor Dorr. The commander replied that he knew neither Col. Wheeler nor Gov Dorr, and in answer to the assurance that they should take it and were fully able to do so, he told them to take it. The insurgents then repaired to their guns, and the order was given by Dorr to fire We are not certain whether they refused to fire, or whether their ignorance of gunnery prevented them from making any effective manifestation; probabl

both reasons operated.

At about sunset, orders were issued by the Commander-in-Chief and the Major General to the commander-in-chief and the Major General to the com-manders of volunteer companies and Brigade Gener-als of this State. They were immediately despatched by express, and a steamboat sent to Newport, as soon as she could be got under way. She returned this morning at about half past 7 o'clock, bringing the Newport Artillery with two field pieces, the Bristol Artillery and a company from Warren; in all about one hundred and fifty men under arms. They have responded promptly and manfully to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Cadets, Light Infantry, and Marine Artillery of this city.— The gallant fellows in these companies, after a night of fatiguing duty, looked as fresh as if they had just

risen from their pillows.

Early, this morning, the following notice was issued by the Mayor. In compliance with this request, the stores were generally closed. Numbers of citizens proceeded to the Cadet armory and enrolled themselves. The veteran Col. Wm. Blodget accepted the second of the model. cepted the command of the whole

NOTICE.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Mayor's Office, May 18, 1842. All citizens friendly to maintaining the peace and good order of the city, are urged to lay aside their business for this day and assemble at 7½ o'clock, A. M. with arms, at the Cadet Alarm Post.

THOS. M. BURGESS, Mayor. If any have not arms, they will be provided. The following important notice appeared this

Resignation of Officers under the People's Constitution We, the undersigned, elected Senators and Repre-sentatives of the General Assembly and to other offices under the People's Constitution, not having, in eccepting those offices, contemplated carrying the Constitution into effect against the power of the Gen-eral Government of the United States, which has been called upon to act against us, and which the President has signified his intention to grant: therefore ir consideration of the evils which we think must ensue to our common country from our engag-ing in a contest with the General Government, although we cannot surrender, nor have altered ou views of the right the people to form and es-tablish a government in the manner in which the Constitution of this State has been framed. With these views, and first protesting against the course which the President has taken in regard to the contro versy between the old and the new government of this State, as being against the fundamental rights of the people of this State and of the United States, we feel constrained to decline acting further in the severa offices to which we have been elected, and which therefore we hereby resign. Neither can we, no

Constitution, but in every way have endeavored to counteract and prevent so deplorable an act, and one destructive to the cause in which we have been en-Hezekiah Willard, Weicome Angell, John A. Howland, Benjamin Arnold, jr. William M. Webster, Frederick L. Beckford. William Coleman,

have we countenanced, in any manner, the late move

ment of the Governor elected under the People'

The military passed through Market square at half past 9 in the morning. It was a glorious sight. The pest blood of the State was in the ranks; old men, honored for their past services, and young men, the shoulder to shoulder. Three cheers welcomed them as they passed the foot of College street.

At about 9 o'clock it was rumored that Dorr had fled the city. His military were told to hold themselves under the command of their respective company officers. Messages were despatched to the Governor, conveying this information, but it was not re-ceived with full confidence. The insurgents in arms still remained around the House of Burrington Anthony, and passed resolutions, the exact purport of

The Governor, with the Sheriff, went into the house and informed the crowd that their object was to arrest Thomas W. Dorr. They were told that he had left the city; the Sheriff said that he should proceed to search the house. Against this they loudly protested and made a show of resistance, but it was done thoroughly though unsuccessfully. Dorr is understood to have left the city for Worcester. He is reported to have been seen in a carriage, with a pair of fleet horses at full speed, making for that direction. His men are exceedingly indignant at his desertion, and curse him openly and loudly. After placing them against the wishes of all his counsellors and by the exercise of his own indomitable obstinacy, in their present position, he sought safety for himself in flight, and left them to their fate. Before the arrival of the military or immediately after, the greater part of the insurgents who were armed, left the ground and dispersed. About twenty-five, however, stood by their

guns, and declared that, although they were ready to disperse they would not surrender them.

A strong party of horse followed Dorr in instant pursuit, but we fear there is little prospect of his being arrested in the State. A requisition will be made upon the Governor of whatever State he has fled to, and he will be brought here for trial. He will very probably attempt to get up another sympathizing meeting in New York, and come here at the head of the ruffians of whom he boasts that he can raise five thousand; but he will never be allowed to come into the State except in the custody of the law. His

This is to give notice that I have resigned my seat as a member of the House of Representatives, from the town of Smithfield, under the People's Constitu-

May 18, 1842. ELISHA SMITH. The insurgents have not given up their guns, but are entrenching themselves.

EXPERIMENTAL LECTURES. M. R. ROBERT GRANT will give a series of illustrative lectures at the Apollo Hall, commencing on Monday evening, May 23, and continued for three successive evenings.

The chief object which Mr. Grant has in view in

these lectures, is the exhibition, before the Departments of our National Government, of a variety of interesting and philosophical apparatus, and of illustrating, by actual experiment, several new and scientific discoveries never before demonstrated. Single tickets, for a gentleman and lady, fifty

-for the course \$1-to be had at Statio Lectures commence at 8 o'clock. May 21-3t

SUMMER DANCING ACADEMY. F. C. LABBE has the honor to inform the ladies · and gentlemen who are desirous for their children to receive instruction in dancing this summer, that he will re-open at his dwelling June 1st, and on Capitol Hill June 2d. Days of tuition at his residence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and on Capitol Hill, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The course to consist of twenty-four lessons.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, May 16, 1842. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, May 16, 1842.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that the alarming frequency with which fires have lately occurred in this city, by which much valuable property has been destroyed, and much more exposed to imminent peril, has been caused in part by wicked and wilful incendiaries; and it being of the utmost consequence, as well to the safety of property as for the tranquillity of the community, that such atrocities should be put a stop to, by bringing the perpetrators thereof to condign punishment; I have thought fit to issue this, my proclamation, offering a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to whoever shall give tnformation which shall lead to the discovery and convicmation which shall lead to the discovery and convic-tion of any person guilty of wilfully setting fire to any dwelling house or other building within the city any dwelling hor of Washington.

W. W. SEATON.

JAMES PHALEN & CO. MANAGERS. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 11. 57 38 39 71 54 51 29 46 53 19 14 66 4 37 Combination, 19, 38, 57, a prize of \$1,000, was ent into the country.

The following scheme is to be drawn on the 19th of May, in Wilmington, Del., by Commissioners appointed by the State. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

	Class I	No. 12.	
1 prize of	\$16,000	10 prizes of	250
1 do	4,000	10 do	200
1 do	2,000	10 do	100
1 do	1,668	50 do	80
1 do	1,200	50 do	60
20 do	1,000	300 do	50
Certificate	of a packa	ge of wholes \$5	0 00
Do.	do.		5 00
Do.	do.	quarters 12	2 50

Whole tickets \$5,00-Halves \$2,50-Quarters \$1,25. Orders for Tickets will receive the most prompt a confidential attention; drawings sent to all those w order from us immediately on the receipt thereof.

The immense number of prizes distributed by us, consisting of a whole of \$10,000—whole of \$4,000—1-4 of \$25,000, besides many other prizes, too numerous to mention, will make it the interest of all pur-chasers to forward us their orders. Remember, our big scheme draws on the 26th of May.

R. FRANCE, Agent for the Managers,

Corner 6th st. and Penn. av.

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, April 21, 1842.
THE GREAT EASTERN AND NORTHERN MAIL WILL hereafter be closed at this office at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M.

Letters and papers received by it will be delivered at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL will be closed duity Letters and papers received by it will be d livered

THE GREAT WESTERN MAIL will be closed daily Letters and papers received by it will be delivered

at 7½ A. M.

The Post Office will be kept open every day, except Sundays, from 7½ A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sundays as heretofore. This arrangement will be continued during the

summer, and until further notice.

WILLIAM JONES, P. M. FOR SALE. -Forty-seven thousand dollars in

Certificates of the United States Treasury, bearing the interest of eight per centum per annum, until payment shall be made by the Mexican Government in money or Treasury notes receivable at the Mexican custom-houses in payment of duties upon goods entered for importation or exportation, according to the article 6 of the Convention of the 11th of April, 1839, between the United States and Mexico, and the act of Congress of June 12th, 1840. The owners of said Certificates of the Treasury

The owners of said Certificates of the Treasury Department of the United Statés, for the above sum of 47,000, purposing to make a visit in Europe, will sell either said amount in its totality or in sums to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, for silver or gold. Offers to be addressed through the post office to S. H. & Co. In case of parity of offers, members of Congress shall be preferred. Offers received until the 15th inst.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2, 1842. WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2, 1842.

DR. T. G. EVANS' AMERICAN VEGETA-BLE VIRMIFUGE.

IT is fair to conclude that every man will speak in high terms of his own productions; but, with regard to this prompt and powerful worm destroyer, the proprietor has only to say, give it a trial, and the restricted how we have such it is entitled to the discount. sult will show you how much it is entitled to its dis-tinguished name. If worms be the cause of com-plaint, a fair trial of this medicine will soon decide It is compounded of pure vegetable ingredients,

and may be depended on as being both safe and certain For sale by

W. YOUNG. Sole agents for the District, two doors east of Gadsby's JAMES PHALEN & Co., Managers' Office, con ner of 6th st. and Penn. av.

The grand capital prize of \$25,000, in the ottery, was sold in a share to a worthy and highly espectable gentleman in Philadelphia. This is a con-inuation of our usual fortune; for, in Grand Consolidated No. 7, drawn April 14th, we sent a certificate of a package of wholes which contained combination 14, 36, 61, a prize of \$10,000, to a gentleman in North

We would particularly call the attention of distan and home adventurers to the splendid, magnificent and unrivalled scheme to be drawn May 26th, in Wil-mington, Delaware—which, beyond doubt, is the very best scheme ever issued in this country; and which contains over a million of dollars to be distributed

among the favorites of fortune.

Our distant customers may rely upon the most strict and confidential attention to their orders, and, by sending them to us, they are sure to be in the road to

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. OF DELAWARE.

Class A for 1842. mington, Delaware, May 26, 1842. Under the superintendence of Commiss pointed by the State.

78 number lottery-14 drawn ballots. MAMMOTH SCHEME. \$25,000 25,000 Amounting to \$100,000. 25,000 25,000 1 prize of do do do 7,636 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 do do do 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 4000 3000 2000 100000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 100 are 10 do 10 do 10 do 205 do are are 205 12800 10240 are 128 128 are 212480

> Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5 A certificate of packages of 26 wholes, 26 halves, 26 quarters,

28224 do

Persons at a distance may be assured that heir orders will be promptly and faithfully attend All communications are considered and held stricty confidential. All prizes sold in our Lotteries will cashed on pre

All prizes sou in Carlon Address entation. Address R. FRANCE, Managers' Office, Washington city, D. C.

J. G. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY! To be drawn May 21, 1842. CAPITAL 50,000 DOLLARS \$25,000-\$12,500-50 prizes of \$1,200, &c

15 drawn numbers in each package of 26 tickets UNION LOTTERY-CLASS No. 7. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, May 21, 1842.

	78 nu	mbe	r Lotter	y—15	drawn Bal	lot	s.
		-	PLENDII	SCHI	EME.		
_1	grand	ca	pital priz	e of	\$50,000	is	\$50
-1	capital	of			25,000		25
1	do	of		-	12,500		12
1	prize	of		4	9,000		9
1	do	of			6,000		6
1	do	of	1 198	*	4,000		4
1	do	of		*	3,000		3
-1	do	of			2,617		2
2	prizes	of			1,250		2
50	do	of			1,200		60
10	do	of	C#5		600	-	6
20	do	of		W. West	500		10
20	do	of			400		8
20	do	of			250	-	5
25	do	of			200		5
300	do	of	100		150		45
126	do	of		3111	100	H	12
126	do	of			70		8
126	do	of	1		60		7
189	do	of		4	50	-	9
9.048	do	of			30	-	181

36,265 Prizes-39,711 Blanks. Or, about one Prize to a Blank. Tickets only \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—

office of the Managers, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

All orders by mail will meet with the most prompt attention; and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from

Address, J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington, D. C. april 2-2aw4wd&c

WILLIAM YOUNG, (2 doors east of Gadsby's Pennsylvania Avenue,) has just received a fresh supply of WHITE SULPHUR WATER, direct from the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and in quantities to suit customers—in half barrels or otherwise.

ANALYSIS. The solid matter procured by evaporation from 100 cubic inches of the White Sulphur Water, when dried at 212°, weighs, agreeably to the experiments of Professor Rodgers, 63:54 grains, this consists of Sulphate of Lime, Chloride of Calcium, Peroxide of Iron,
Phosphate of Lime,
Sulph. Hydrate Sodium,
Organic Matter,
Precipitated Sulphur,
Iodine. Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Soda, Carbonate of Lime

Carbonate of Magnesia, Chloride of Magnesium, Chloride of Sodium, The gaseous matter consists of Sulphurated Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbonic Acid,

NOTICE-MILITARY ENCAMPMENT. OFFICE OF TRANSP. B. B. R. R. Co. ) Washington, May 19, 1842.

THE public are respectfully notified that the fare from Washington to Baltimore and back will be reduced to \$3, with the privilege of returning at any

time during the ecampment.

Of the most durable kind, made from the finest linen paper, and bound in a manner unequalted in this country for strength and durability. Books made by country for strength and dural ility. Books made by their predecessors upon the plan still followed, have been in use upwards of sixty years, without givinh way, and any of their superfine books which may be ordered will be warranted to stand usage for that length Orders from public offices, institutions, and indiv

duals, will be attended to with promptness, and at fair rates.

HOGAN & THOMPSON,

No, 30 North 4th st., and No. 108,

Chesnut, st., Philadelphia.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,

DENTIST. Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors from Brown's nov. 23, isly

## THE MADISONIAN

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, MAY 2I, 1842.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY-IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY .- Augustin.

The President of the United States returned from Baltimore by the train of cars last evening. RHODE ISLAND.

The Honorable Churchill C. Cambreleng, late Minister to Russia, after paying obsequious homage to the Emperor of all the Russias, comes back to the United States, and his first public act is to preside over a meeting called for the sole purpose of heading the President and denouncing war and extermination against the troops of the United States if the President shall be reduced to the necessity of ordering them to Rhode Island to put down domestic violence. Aided by the Honorable Mr. Vanderpoel, they get up a chant about majorities and minorities-free suffrage and King Charles Charter-and talk of swords and guns, and powder and ball, as if the world was made to believe that they were perfect fire-eaters, and to say the least of it, that they were sworn devotees of liberty and its almost exclusive champions. Without seemingly having stopped to inquire whether a majority of the People of Rhode Island did, in truth, require a change of their Government-without even deigning to inquire into the manner in which the votes for the "People's Constitution" were obtainedwithout looking, as it would seem, into the course pursued by the existing Government in regard to the extension of the right of suffrage, a course adopted in convention regularly and legally called-without, as we firmly believe, having even read the provisions of Mr. Dorr's Constitution, they rush into public meeting, cry out at the top of their lungs and brandish defiance in the face of the public authorities of the

Union. They, the citizens of another State, seek to break down the existing Government of Rhode Island, and, with the aid of a foreign and hired soldiery, trampling over the dead bodies of its citizens, force upon the people a Constitution which is not asked for by an ascertained majority. Now, what we ask of those redoubtable HEROES is, that they will not content themselves with simply contributing money to pay this foreign soldiery, but to throw themselves in the front ranks and conduct the assault which they so loudly threaten. Instead of playing mock-heroics in the Park, prove themselves true heroes in the field.

We do not mean to say that the Government of the Union will find it necessary to interfere with an army, either of militia or regulars, in the affairs of Rhode Island. We hope most sincerely that the People of Rhode Island will have sagacity enough to settle their differences without the interference of the Federal Government. Should such interference be necessary, we do most earnestly hope for the honor of the ex-Minister and ex-member of Congress, that they will not, while encouraging the honest laborer and mechanic to commit treason against the United States, conceal themselves in their stately mansions and be only content with resolving-the amount of their resolves being just to set others on mischief, and keep their own garments untorn. For the honor of human nature, we do bope that these noble advocates of the rights of Mr. Dorr and his party, will take the field openly and like men. Not only advise the treason, but commit it themselves, and in the event of defeat, be the very first to mount the scaffold with ropes around their necks.

But to be perfectly serious, with what face can these gentlemen charge an improper interference with the affairs of Rhode Island on the part of the President, because he has answered a letter or letters from the Governor of an independent State, and simply affirmed, in the very language of the Constitution and laws. How. ,820 ,560 ,450 we ask, can they be justified in interferingthey, the citizens of a State foreign to Rhode 15 - 439,425 Island—having nothing to do with its municipal legislation, with its charter, or with its representation? How comes it that they Eighths \$187.

Eighths \$187.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid Lottery is only \$165; a certificate of 26 halves only \$82 50; a certificate of 26 halves only are so prompt in espousing the cause of tificate of 26 quarters only \$41 25; a certificate of 26 gighths only \$20 62; and a certificate of a package may draw the five highest prizes.

Tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lottery constantly for sale at the office of the Managers, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel Washington.

Washington. What else has led to this, but the desire to rally the People to the standard, ultimately, of some favorite for the Presidency, and invest that favorite with more than the power of the Emperor of the Russias. The power to play with States at pleasure, and to convert him into the universal constitution-maker of the States and of the People.

While the President is resorting to every proper means to terminate the controversy amicably, while he is urging the Governor of Rhode Island in his public letters to the adoption of a course of conciliation and harmonywhile every reason exists to believe that liberal concessions will be made by the Government of the State so soon as the reign of law and order shall be restored, and before a single bayonet is fixed or sword drawn under the authorities of the Federal Government-Messrs, Cambreleng and Vanderpoel proclaim war to the knife, and swear to trample in the dust the stars and stripes of the Union.

Will the Democracy of the country sustain them in this course? Are they ready to unite in this crusade against the Constitution of the United States? What says the patriots of all parties? Are they prepared to admit, that if any man or set of men shall rise up in any State and proclaim themselves the Government, that a war is to be declared forthwith in their favor, and the existing Government be put under the ban? Are they prepared for change and revolution in the North, in imitation of the South American States? Will they follow Messrs. Cambreleng and Vanderpoel to such extremities? We shall all of us see in the sequel.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

A little paper called the "Evening Gazette," published a pretended extra from the Madisonian yesterday, containing an account of a duel said to have taken place between Wise and Stanly at Alexandria, and in which the former is represented to have been killed. The Madisonian extra is dated on Tuesday night, but the paper of yesterday says not a word upon the subject. The whole story is doubtless unfounded.

—Phil. Inquirer.

We are glad no one believes the fabrications "Gazettes" We issued no such of such extra.